

OFFICIALS STUDY PRECEDENTS FOR GERMAN BREAK

Believe First Move Would Be Leave of Absence for Gerard.

EMBASSY CLOSED ONLY AS LAST STEP

Ceremonies Would Be in Charge of "Eddie," Who Recalls Similar Occasions.

Washington, June 5.—Should the relations between the United States and Germany become so strained that this country would be obliged to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, it is probable that the first step would be the recall of Ambassador Gerard, and the closure of the German Embassy in Washington. This would not mean that diplomatic relations would be broken off. The embassy in Berlin would still be open, but in charge of an attaché. The German Ambassador to this country would not necessarily follow. However, should the situation become acute, the embassy staff in Berlin would be withdrawn, and the affairs of this country turned over to the care of a neutral nation. Count von Bernstorff would also receive a hint that his presence was no longer desired, or he might be asked to leave the country. The embassy would be closed and its affairs placed in the hands of some neutral government.

This would be a complete severance of the diplomatic relations between the two countries. It would not necessarily mean war, but it is believed that should relations between the United States and Germany reach this point war would be inevitable.

The severance of diplomatic relations in the most formal way on record, where war did not follow, occurred between France and Venezuela in 1906 during the squabble with the latter government over commercial and financial transactions to which the government of Venezuela was a party. The severance was conducted through the State Department here.

Assistant Secretary of State Robert Bacon, who later sat in the Roosevelt Cabinet, informed Minister W. W. Russell at Caracas that the French Ambassador had notified the United States that in view of the decision of the Venezuelan government the French government saw no other course than the breaking off of relations with Venezuela, recalling its own chargé d'affaires, and sending the chargé d'affaires to the Venezuelan Legate at Paris.

The Venezuelan Affair.

He also informed Minister Russell that the French government had asked the United States to extend the usual friendly offices, taking over the legal archives and assuming the responsibility for the French Legation in Venezuela. The chargé d'affaires in Venezuela was instructed to remain in charge of the archives under the protection of the United States.

The following compliance with the instructions and advised that the French chargé d'affaires leave at once, and that the United States would take a naval vessel to take him away, and that the French Legation would be closed. The French Legation would be closed, and the French Legation would be closed.

Next Mr. Russell stated that the French government had forbidden entrance to Venezuela of any French vessels. The French Legation would be closed, and the French Legation would be closed.

This state of affairs continued from January 3, 1906, until late in April of that year, when the cause of the dispute was settled, and normal relations were restored.

Many Precedents for Break.

According to department officials who have made a recent study of the precedents, the actual break may come in any one of a dozen ways. There have been many precedents in the history of the governments of the United States and Germany during the last nine or ten months, and in hardly two instances have the same methods been pursued.

The presentation of passports is the first step in the termination of friendly relations. It would follow at once upon the determination on the part of either of the nations that they must break away from each other.

Should Ambassador Gerard ask for his passports at the German Imperial Foreign Office they would be granted forthwith. The next step would be for Ambassador Bernstorff to make a request at the State Department.

A request for passports is never refused. Immediately the State Department received the request for the passports, which is elaborate and formidable looking, it would be prepared and signed by the Secretary of State. It would be placed in a large envelope, and Eddie Savoy, official manager of the State Department, would be instructed by Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard to deliver the bulky envelope to no one but the minister himself. Eddie told the story in his own words.

"Secretary Bayard handed me the big envelope and he said: 'Eddie, give this to Mr. Gerard. He is to take it to his own hands and nobody else.'"

"I took the passport, and up to the foot of the stairs, and I saw the footman to the minister. He said: 'Sure enough, in came the minister himself, and I handed them to him and said: "You don't mind, excellency, I wish you'd write your autograph on that envelope, as I'd like to keep it for a souvenir." And Sir Lionel did that, so when I got back to the State Department I handed the envelope to the Secretary, and Mr. Bayard looked at the big, sprawling signature and said: "Well, I guess you obeyed instructions."

The next occasion for the delivery of passports to a diplomat came at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. In this case the war had practically begun when passports were sent to Minister Polo y Bernabeu, and they were for the minister and his entire entourage. Minister Woodford, at Madrid, already had been handed his passports by King Alfonso's government, with safe conduct to the United States. Minister Polo y Bernabeu and his suite crossed into Canada via Niagara Falls. Again "Eddie" served as the messenger, and again he served

TEUTONS FORCE WAY NORTHWARD UPON LEMBERG

Drive Russian Right Toward Dniester, 45 Miles from Objective.

AUSTRIANS PUSHED BACK IN NORTH

Resistance East of Przemyśl Keeps Centre Stationary—Giant Pivot Is Result.

AUSTRIANS CLEAR TOWNS IN TYROL

Remove Civilians from the Path of Italians' Advance on Trent.

Chiaso, Switzerland, June 5.—The invading Italian forces are making steady but slow progress in the southern Tyrol, and the Austrian military authorities have decided to remove the civilian population from that region. The inhabitants of the town of Mori, seventeen miles southwest of Trento, have been transferred to Innsbruck. The situation in the southern Tyrol is serious on account of the lack of provisions.

Although the advances concerning the operations on the Italian frontier are very meagre, military experts gather from them that the Italians, without much opposition, are occupying positions which are likely to prove of the greatest importance when the big battles begin.

Fifty wild cattle materially aided Italian troops in capturing a strong Austrian position on Monte Corbò, according to a dispatch from the front. The Austrian garrison had surrounded itself with a high barbed wire entanglement, against which the Italians drove the cattle. Started by exploding bombs, the animals attacked the entanglements with hoofs and horns, and in a quarter of an hour had swept away the obstacle so that the Italians were able to storm the position easily. The charge of the cattle, for no previous military experience had prepared the Austrians, is said to have stamped the troops.

Vienna (via London), June 5.—The Austrian War Office today issued the following statement concerning the operations on the Italian border:

"In the Tyrol, and in the Carinthian frontier district nothing of importance occurred yesterday. An enemy battalion which appeared in the district of the Sella ridge was driven away. In the district of the Etsch Valley, at Falciano, on the Lavant river, the Austrians prevented the enemy from establishing a position. Although the railroad line along which the retreat occurred was under the fire of our troops, they were too far away to be effective."

FRENCH AIRWOMAN SAILS FOR AMERICA

Government Wouldn't Use Her in War, So She's Coming Here to Lecture.

Paris, June 5.—Among the passengers who sailed today from Bordeaux on the Rochambeau for New York is Mlle. Helene Dutrieu, French champion airwoman and winner of speed and distance prizes at the contests in New York in October, 1911, and of the King of Italy's prizes at Florence in the same year.

Owing to the decision of the French government not to employ female aviators in war Mlle. Dutrieu decided to visit the United States for a three weeks' tour, delivering lectures at Newport, Saratoga, Bar Harbor and elsewhere on her exciting experiences as an airwoman. She is accompanied by her relative, Mlle. Charlotte Mute.

Interviewed this morning, Mlle. Dutrieu said she looked forward with the greatest enthusiasm and confidence to her trip. She is in fine form, light as a feather, and feels bitterly grieved at not being allowed to do her share at the front as a military aviator.

Crocker Land a Myth, Arctic Explorer Shows

Continued from page 1

Commander Nares. A record written by Captain Feilden, the naturalist, was found at Cape Sabine.

"Our plans for next year, the spring of 1915, are as follows: Green and myself will start on a 1,500-mile trip to explore the region south of Ellef and Amund Ringnes Land, and if game is plentiful we will return by way of Jones Sound.

"Leaving on March 1, we should be back by June 11. Ekblaw and Tanqueray will explore the Greely Fiord and Lake Hazen region in Grant Land, returning by Kennedy Channel. They are both doing fine work in geology, botany and zoology.

"Thus far we have received no messages by wireless. Allen is here. He has never let up for a minute, and is still working faithfully, hoping to get results from one of the outer islands, to which he has moved his whole equipment. We have plenty of food and fuel to last till August, 1915. The work of the expedition will then be through, and we will return home in that month.

"If the ship should fail to reach us, friends at home should not worry, as we can easily live as the natives do. The men are all well up to date and eager for sledging to begin."

Peary's Narration Put Crocker Land on Map

Rear Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole, and his companions were the first and, if the MacMillan reports are correct, the only men ever to see the unknown Northern continent. According to Admiral Peary's description a territory of vast dimensions lay off the coast of Axel Heiberg Land, separated from it by an arm of the Arctic ocean. With his description as their guide, MacMillan and his followers sailed from Etah across the frozen Smith Sound, across the difficult reaches of Ellesmere Land, across Axel Heiberg Land, and then dashed under the light of the midnight sun 125 miles over the ice-filled Arctic in a daring effort to be the first men to set foot upon the continent which Peary said he had seen.

They found no continent. Not even an island broke the dreariness of the frozen sea. The water of the sea was so thick with ice that the ship was unable to move. Where Peary said the coast of Crocker Land broke the horizon was nothing but an expanse of jagged ice. Rumors of a great Northern continent have been current since the beginning of polar exploration. It remained for Peary to crystallize the legend into fact. When the Rear Admiral returned after sailing the Stars and Stripes to the Pole, he told of this legendary land. He had seen it. He had named it. In his mind there was no question that beyond the northern cliffs of Axel Heiberg Land stretched the uncharted shores of a great continent.

In 1906 the discoverer of the Pole said he sealed the height of Cape Thomas Hubbard, one of the northernmost promontories of Axel Heiberg Land, and looked northwest across the jumbled fiefs of the Arctic. Far across the ice he discerned a range of mountain peaks against the sky. Their height and length forced him to believe that they formed part of the coast line of an unknown territory of tremendous extent. Accordingly he named his eyesight discovery Crocker Land, in honor of the United States States the tale of the uncharted continent of the North.

It was Peary's report which aroused the American Museum of Natural History to fit out an expedition to attain an actual foothold upon this continent. Donald B. MacMillan, who had accompanied Peary for part of the way on his final dash to the Pole, was chosen to lead the expedition. The Rear Admiral himself encouraged the project with advice and suggestion. He longed to go himself, he said, but he was too old. The night before the expedition sailed he spoke at a dinner given in honor of the members and said:

"MacMillan, I wish I were in your shoes. You are going to find Crocker Land, you and your men. The greatest reward you can have is the satisfaction of knowing you have set foot where no man has trod before. To-night the yelping of the dogs, the crunching ice and the motion of the ship all come back to me. But, as I felt when I saw the shores of Crocker Land, the work is not for me, but for a younger man, and you are that man, MacMillan. You are fitted in every way for this achievement."

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"I believe I sighted Crocker Land," was the only comment for publication which Peary would make in reply.

Dr. Kane's Record.

For more than fifty years the route from Nova Scotia through Baffin Bay and Smith Sound into the Arctic has been the favorite one for polar explorers. The remains of expeditions have been found in the ruins and monuments of those which have succeeded, and the north coast of Greenland and that northernmost bastion of North America, comprising Grant, Ellesmere and Greenland, have been explored. MacMillan, in his dispatch to The Tribune, tells of recovering the historic point, still bearing the remnants of the fur

EX-MINISTER BEGS TO DRIVE WAR AUTO

Vienna, June 5.—Count Leopold von Berchtold, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has offered his services in the Italian campaign as a volunteer automobilist.

In the hope that he will be able to accompany his son to the front the count is learning to be a chauffeur.

GERMANS LOOSE SOUCHEZ FIGHT, BERLIN ADMITS

Offensive of Kaiser's Forces North of Arras Meets with Failure.

FRENCH MAKE GAIN ON 'LABYRINTH' LINE

Hold More than Two-Thirds of Village of Neuville—Damage Gun Trained on Verdun.

London, June 5.—The attempted German offensive in the West seems to have failed, as Berlin admits the loss of the sugar refinery at Souchez, north of Arras, which is regarded as an important position, and to gain which many lives have been sacrificed. Fighting, however, is still going on between the Germans and British at Hooge, first one and then the other taking the offensive.

The communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night says: "In the sector to the north of Arras we have realized important progress. Within Neuville we are holding at present more than half the northern section and all the eastern part; that is to say, more than two-thirds of the village."

French Gain in "Labyrinth."

"We have likewise gained 450 metres in the northern part of the 'Labyrinth' and made slight progress in the centre of that work, where the struggle continues with great activity."

"On the whole of the front of that sector the artillery engagement, notably at Lorette, at Neuville and at the 'Labyrinth,' has been one of extreme violence."

The enemy delivered last night three violent counter attacks against the sugar refinery of Souchez and the trenches to the north and to the south of this position. They were repulsed, but suffered very heavy losses. We remain masters of every one of the positions conquered by us.

"Last night also we took possession of a German position to the northwest of the roadside, known as the Cabaret Rouge, and destroyed the activities of the enemy in that direction (two-thirds of a mile) to the south of Souchez."

Big German Gun Damaged.

"The German gun which last evening fired on Verdun was located this morning and came under our fire. We have been able to ascertain the location of our fire, and the enemy's counter-attack and blew up an ammunition depot."

The official report given out today by German army headquarters follows: "There has been further fighting for possession of the remainder of the sugar refinery at Souchez. For the time being it is again in possession of the French. The enemy's attacks at Neuville have been repulsed."

The British attack on Domremont near Nancy, was bombarded yesterday.

KAISER, AT FRONT, TOASTS PRZEMYSL

Visits Archduke's Headquarters—Confers on Coalition Cabinet for Hungary.

Berlin, June 5.—Emperor William arrived at the headquarters of Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, Austrian commander in chief, yesterday, to take part in the celebration of the archduke's birthday. The visit was made the occasion of rejoicing at the fall of Przemyśl. Emperor William was greeted everywhere by wildly enthusiastic crowds.

The Emperor is holding a series of audiences with leaders of the Opposition party of Hungary, including Count János Andrássy, Count Albert Apponyi and Count Aladar Zichy. These conferences are considered of great importance in relation to political developments in Hungary.

The formation of a coalition ministry, with the three counts named and Count Stephen Tisza, the present Hungarian premier, as members, has been considered. Another proposal is for the creation of a new Cabinet, with Count Tisza as Minister of the Interior, and including M. Popovich, ex-Finance Minister.

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"At a luncheon with Archduke Frederick at the Austrian army headquarters, the Emperor raised his glass to celebrate the fall of Przemyśl, of which he spoke vigorously."

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BRITAIN ASKED ITALY TO TAKE DEFINITE STAND

War Supplies That Passed Through to Germany Prompted Action.

AUSTRIAN PARLEYS WERE NOT SERIOUS

Agreement with Allies Was Reached in April, Says London Report.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Tribune.)

London, May 26.—What was the final impetus which pushed Italy into the war? The question is being asked on all sides. So far there is no official answer, nor is there ever likely to be one.

The Tribune correspondent, however, has received information from the Continent that Italy's participation, so long delayed, came only after the government in Rome had been told that it had made a decision—join Italy's erstwhile allies or make war against Germany and Austria with the members of the Triple Entente.

England is said to be the power that finally brought Italy into the conflict. It is declared that England lost patience because of the constant and enormous flow of munitions of war which reached Germany and Austria through Italy. It has been an open secret here that great quantities of supplies of which Germany has long been in dire need were obtained through Italy.

Italy has been getting rich through dealing in contraband of war. It is one of the prime features of Allied strategy to cut off from Germany supplies of all sorts. Serious difficulties were caused by the fact that Italy was not to be trusted. The United States now being risked to carry out that policy. Yet since the very beginning of the war the British government, as the leader of the Allies and controller of the high seas, had been forced to stand by and see Germany get supplies of war through Italy.

All the while Italy sat in the fence. Her neutrality was highly prized, and the Allies considered themselves lucky not to have Italy on the other side from the outset. But when it became known that Italy could not join Austria and Germany, because if she did she would face a revolution, the Allies voiced their protest against the armaments shipments from neutral countries, notably the United States, to the Central European powers, by way of Italy.

The government at Rome hastened to prevent traffic in contraband, but has not succeeded. The Allies had to look at conditions at the port of Genoa, for instance, where contraband of war was piled so high on the docks, most of it destined for Germany, that the dockers were a month behind in their work.

Finally Great Britain, speaking for the Allies, approached Italy. It was pointed out to the government in Rome, according to The Tribune's information, that while Italy's attitude was technically one of neutrality, the continued dealing in contraband was so helpful to the enemy that Italy was placed in the position of a sort of passive ally to Germany and Austria.

The Triple Entente asked Italy to define her position, to come into the war on one side or the other. Italy negotiated with Austria, but it is considered doubtful if these negotiations were Italy's only recourse. Italy, finally, ever really very serious, and finally after denouncing the Triple Alliance, joined the allies of the Triple Entente.

It is stated that England took action early in April. From another source The Tribune has learned that about April 25 the British government concluded between Italy and the Entente providing for Italian participation on certain terms, the most notable of which were agreements by the Allies to give Italy certain territories in the overseas, and 20,000,000 francs, half from France and half from England—in return for which Italy was to put in the field 1,200,000 fully equipped soldiers.

Italy is now in the war. There is speculation on all sides as to the result. It is sure to draw considerable numbers of men from the German and Austrian armies, and it is hoped that that will weaken the German-Austrian lines.

Paris there have been enthusiastic demonstrations over the participation of Italy. Here there have been none of note. A demonstration is being organized for next Thursday by a committee appointed for the purpose, and may prove a big thing, but as for spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm over Italy's move, there have been none in London.

Paris, June 5.—The capture by the French of the sugar refinery near Souchez is described in a report given out today by the official "eye-witness" at the front. It reads:

"Visible action on the part of the French from both the west and the south were met by a fire from German batteries and machine guns located north of the refinery. The Germans refused for some time, but finally they were demoralized by the artillery fire of the French and withdrew."

"The basement of the factory was found to be filled with German dead, while the French loss was slight."

"The French captured a position which would serve as a base for counter attacks on Abain, virtually all of which is in the possession of the French. The Germans made a desperate effort to regain it. They destroyed walls and great holes in the ground made by large shells, the Germans began their attack at midnight. In this rapid and confused engagement the French were obliged to withdraw, but a watchful French major prepared rapidly for a counter attack. The French company which had momentarily yielded later pushed forward, aided by reinforcements, and recaptured the position. Under which the Germans feared their retreat would be cut off."

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"The French captured a position which would serve as a base for counter attacks on Abain, virtually all of which is in the possession of the French. The Germans made a desperate effort to regain it. They destroyed walls and great holes in the ground made by large shells, the Germans began their attack at midnight. In this rapid and confused engagement the French were obliged to withdraw, but a watchful French major prepared rapidly for a counter attack. The French company which had momentarily yielded later pushed forward, aided by reinforcements, and recaptured the position. Under which the Germans feared their retreat would be cut off."

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PREDICTS VICTORY AT DARDANELLES

Continued from page 1

compulsion he would support such a measure. Mr. Churchill said: "I do not believe it will be necessary, and I am sure it is not necessary now. On the contrary, the only places which will never lack volunteers are the bloody trenches in France and Flanders. No nation has ever at any time in history found such a spirit of sacrifice as is widespread almost universal in the masses of the people."

"The question of service for home defense, to keep the fighting men abroad properly maintained, seemed to him to stand on a different footing."

Mr. Morgenthau, who is chairman of the American Red Cross chapter there, reports under date of May 8 that there were then in Constantinople alone more than 10,000 wounded soldiers and that more were arriving daily.

"The conditions here are very sad," the ambassador said. "I have never been brought in contact with so many wounded men, and they are such a brave lot that they bear their pains without complaint."

Turks Suffer Heavily, Morgenthau Reports

Washington, June 5.—Wounded soldiers are arriving continuously in Constantinople in such large numbers that the Turkish authorities there are unable to cope with the situation, according to Ambassador Morgenthau, who has appealed to the American Red Cross for additional supplies.

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New Gallipoli Attack Bears Out Churchill

London, June 5.—A dispatch from Mytilene that a combined general offensive against the Turkish positions

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